NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

HERALD.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THENTRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 15th street.— THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway -Conic VocaL-LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway. -THE GOLD DEMON. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-Fourth street. ST. JAMES THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street and Broadway. - MacEvor's Naw Himpanicon. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.-Per-formances afternoon and evening.-France Sry. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWEREY-CRAZY NAN-WOOD OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-THE BALLET PARTONING OF HUMITY DUMPTY. MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.-

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.-UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Breadway.—The Vokes Family—Balles of the Kirches, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.-SAN PRANCISCO HALL, 585 Broadway. - VARIETY PER-

'NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. -TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, May 9, 1872.

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MARSHAL BAZAINE'S present surrender, for court martial, appears to make his case for explanation of his grand and fatal surrender to the Prussians look better.

MR. TILDEN'S BILL in relation to Courts of Over and Terminer was vetoed by the Governor yesterday, but an effort will doubtless be made to-day to pass it over the veto.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND BISMARCK are about to recruit-not for the army, but for personal health. One goes to Ems, a place of exciting reminiscences; the other to his home, the scene of consoling remembrances.

THE BILL ENLARGING THE POWERS of the Quarantine Commissioners passed the Assembly last evening, but it will probably fail in the Senate. This is not a good time to tamper with the administration of Quarantine.

THE NEWS OF THE SPANISH REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT is exceedingly conflicting in statement, according to its source. In Madrid they are satisfied that Don Carlos' cause is extinguished and the Prince invader in flight attended by a single individual clerical "contraband." In Paris they make Don Carlos personally allege that he is all right, although he don't tell "what he knows" of the insurrection and its prospects. The French assert also that the Carlists are in strong field muster in three provinces of Spain. King Amadeus may take his choice; we shall have

THE SCOTCH EDUCATION BILL IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT-A FRESH DEFEAT OF THE GLAD-STONE MINISTRY .- In the House of Commons on Monday night the Scotch Education bill came up for discussion. The bill is what is called a Ministerial measure. Strange to say, the Gladstone Cabinet attempted to reform Scottish education by excluding the Bible from the public schools. The fundamental principle of the Scotch Education bill is good. The nation has long since outgrown the old parochial system to which the Scottish people owe so much. The Ministerial bill contemplates the extension of the old system, making it coextensive and commensurate with the wants of the community. So far it is a good measure. But Mr. Gladstone, who, if not a Scotsman by birth and education, is at least the son of Scottish parents, ought to have known that education in Scotland was nothing if the Bible formed no part of it. Mr. Gordon, the member for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, introduced a resolution providing that the Scriptures should form part of the instruction in the schools, and the good sense of the House of Commons was revealed by the vote which carried the resolution against the government. In a very full house, in which four hundred and twenty-five votes were cast, the government was placed in a minority of seven. These Ministerial defeats are coming so thick and so fast that Mr. Gladstone himself must soon find it convenient to admit that he is no longer master of the situation. Evidently his power is waning, and it is no longer doubtful that a few more defeats of this kind will necessitate a change of Ministry or an appeal to the

people.

The Prospects and Policy of the Democracy in the Presidential Election-What Are They Going To Do About It?

The Democratic National Committee met yesterday, at the residence of its chairman August Belmont, in this city, and issued a call for the Democratic National Convention. which will be found in the HERALD to-day. The Convention is to be held at Baltimore on Tuesday, July 9. There is nothing unusual in the wording of the call and nothing transpired at the meeting to indicate the probable action of the Convention. The policy of the democratic leaders in postponing their nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presidency until all the other candidates shall have been selected indicates their willingness to enter into some combination whereby the overthrow of the republican party and a change in the national administration may be rendered probable; but, aside from individual opinions and inclinations, it is not yet known whether the action of the liberal republicans will be approved by the democratic party, and whether a union of all the anti-Grant elements is destined to take place on the Cincinnati ticket. At present, although the democratic masses are willing to accept Greeley, there is a great deal of coyness and hesitation on the part of the democratic politicians. They are weary of fighting for twelve years on the outside of the federal offices, and they scent the spoils from afar in the division that has taken place in the republican organization. As a general rule they are practical men, willing to admit the sound philosophy of the adage which teaches that half a loaf is better than no bread. They would regret any action of their party that might destroy the hope of at least a partial restoration to power and office excited by the rebellion against President Grant. But they are considering whether the opportunity does not offer to secure something more substantial than they may expect from the endorsement of Cincinnati nominees, by striking out in an independent direction themselves, and either placing candidates from their own ranks in the field or nominating a third ticket. composed of two compromise candidates, such as Adams and Groesbeck, or General Cox, of Ohio, and Hoffman, of New York. To defeat Grant and to secure for their own friends a fair share of the federal patronage are, of course, the real objects they have in view. There are no issues involved in the contest; no principles at stake. The only question, therefore, that agitates the minds of the democratic politicians at the present moment is, Can we secure the whole loaf in place of the half by making a ticket of our own instead of accepting the ticket offered us by the Cincinnati Convention? The very idea is a concession of the strength of the Cincinnati nominations, for it is suggested by the belief that Greeley will so nearly divide the republican vote as to enable the democrats to elect candidates of their own, as the whigs did in 1848 and the re-

publicans in 1860. We regard the nomination of General Grant at Philadelphia as a matter of certainty. The absurd rumor of an opposition to his candidacy has been set at rest, and was never entitled to a moment's serious consideration. To fail to nominate Grant would be to give up the contest and to abandon the republican organization. His name alone can ward off the blow that has fallen upon that party in the defection of some of its strongest and most active adherents and of many of its original founders. With Grant and Greeley in the field three courses are open to the democracy: Brown and to accept the platform laid down at Cincinnati. The first of these propositions—the nomination of a distinct democratic ticket-would of course be impracticable if the aim of the democrats is success in the present election. Greeley has already announced that he will retire from the field and choose the least of two evils if the copperhead spirit should insist upon reviving the dead issues of the past and should seek to take advantage of the republican division only to restore the Bourbon democracy to power. He will be as good as his word, for in such an event all the politicians in existence could not prevent his following the course he has marked out both before and since his nomination. A democratic ticket would, therefore, be ignominiously defeated, and the organization, stripped of power in nearly all the States as well as in the nation for another four years, would go to pieces. No such hari-kari policy will prevail in the Baltimore Convention. The second proposition—the nomination of Adams and Groesbeck-would be met at the outset by a grave difficulty. Mr. Adams was a candidate before the Cincinnati Convention, and having been fairly beaten there by Mr. Greeley he could not in honor accept a democratic nomination against Greelev. Nor could any liberal republican afford to become a candidate in a democratic convention against the Cincinnati nominee. Besides. if Adams could be induced to run, it is well known that an influential portion of the democratic party would refuse to support him, and his name would fail to create any emotion or excitement and would fall as a wet blanket on the hopes of the democracy. A few sore-headed republican politicians who are personally hostile to Greeley might vote for such a ticket, but it would drive off a hundred democrats for every single republican ballot it would obtain. These democratic votes would be given to Greeley to add to whatever strength he may draw from the regular republican ranks, and to the col-

ored citizens, farmers, laborers and others who

will vote for him as "Uncle Horace." There

would be no more hope for Adams or any other

republican that might be nominated by the

Baltimore Convention than there would be for

Hendricks, Pendleton, Seymour or Jeff Davis

himself. The defeat of such a ticket would

leave the democracy in a still worse plight

than they would be in should they go down

fighting under regular democratic leaders.

They would not only have abandoned their

organization, but would have divided their

party, and it never could be reunited again.

With Grant, Greeley and Adams in the field,

the success of the former would be assured.

and it is in this connection that the

party organs of the administration have

Adams. But the HEBALD is an independent journal, and hence it can afford to give sound advice to the democracy and to point out the fatal blunder they would commit should they dig up any political fossils and place them before the people in a campaign in which two of the opposing armies are led by such men as the gallant Hero of the Wilderness and the honest old farmer of Chappaqua.

The third proposition—the endorsement of Greeley and Brown and the acceptance of the platform of the Cincinnati Convention-is all that seems left for our democratic friends. With these they can enter upon the campaign with some prospect of success, and can, probably, raise an amount of noisy enthusiasm that has not been witnessed since the days of Tippecanoe. There will be nothing then to prevent the establishment of old white hat clubs all over the Union, and a revival of the wideawake processions as a set-off against Grant's "Boys in Blue." The partisan cant about adverse principles and life-long opposition is not worthy of consideration. Greeley is honest, straightforward, independent and kind-hearted, and will act squarely by all who support him should he succeed in reaching the White House. Besides, the situation would compel a fair treatment of the democracy by President Greeley. A union upon the Presidential ticket means a union upon State tickets and upon Congressional candidates: the success of the Cincinnati nominees would means the election of a majority of democrats and liberal republicans to the House of Representatives. These Congressmen would form the administration party, and it would be vital to the administration to hold them together in unity, which could not be done unless the democracy should be conceded a proper share in the federal counsels and a fair proportion of the federal spoils. Democratic place hunters need have no fear, therefore, of a disappointment of their hopes when Farmer Greeley moves his traps from Chappaqua to the White House. They will fill the Custom House, the post offices, the Internal Revenue Bureau and the Washington departments before the new civil service rules go into operation, and will valuable as a feeder to the freight then be safe in their positions. They will of course be compelled to divide with the hungry liberal republicans: but they will secure their half loaf, and this they will find far better than The fare authorized to be collected is ten no bread.

While everything will thus be rose-colored

in regard to the spoils should Uncle Horace be elected by democratic votes, the democracy will stand in a better position than they occupy to-day should Greeley be defeated with the democratic endorsement. The republican party will then be hopelessly divided, and a thorough union of the democratic and liberal republican organizations would, no doubt, take place in the next campaign, under the name of the liberal democracy. As soon as the strength of Grant's name is taken from the regular republicans they must be left in a hopeless minority, and then the liberal democratic party will become the party of the future, and will be likely to hold power for a quarter of a century. So that, whether present success or future safety be considered, the wisest policy the democracy can pursue at Baltimore is to make a unanimous and prompt union with the liberal republicans, endorse their candidates and their platform with enthusiasm and plunge into the contest with spirit and energy. We desire to see a fair fight between the two tickets, and are willing to test the issue between the soldier and the farmer-the sword and the plough. We believe Greeley first, to nominate distinct party candidates of | to be a strong candidate, and for that reason | extension freight line from the City Hall Park their own, taken from the regular copperhead his endorsement by the democracy is likely to to Fifty-ninth street. We have already shown. Groesbeck, or some other compromise sand- and to compel some reforms that ought wich ticket; thirdly, to endorse Greeley and to be made. Already the partisan supporters of General Grant are urging upon the administration Congressmen a more liberal tariff, a more honest civil service reform, less land grant jobbery, and a real "universal amnesty" for the South. In addition, we warn the President that popular sentiment condemns the policy of Secretary Fish in regard to Cuba and Spain, as well as England, and we urge him to request the resignation of that Cabinet officer, and to recall Mr. Washburne from Paris to take his place. If General Grant will make these concessions there will be little doubt of his re-election. The loyalty and sound sense of the nation are with him, and the commercial strength of the country is at his back. But the democracy may yet have a chance of success if they take shelter under the old white hat of an honest man, and at least they will have the satisfaction of making a good fight and of laying up for themselves a good store of ammunition for future battles.

The Amenities of Special Sessions

Convictions. New York can sincerely congratulate itself on the fact that legal means have been found to avoid the wholesale jail delivery threatened by the late decision of the Court of Appeals on the illegal constitution of the Court of Special Sessions. The counsel for the convicted scoundrels had made a very plausible argument, which was fortunately just clever enough to defeat itself. It is, of course, a fundamental principle of criminal jurisprudence that no man can be placed twice in jeopardy for the same offence. The decision had declared that the Court which tried the martyred ruffians was not a court at all; and although the pets of the Five Points found themselves sojourning on Blackwell's Island, the uncomfortable fact was conveyed to them that they had not been placed in jeopardy at all. To be sure, this kind of logic is not convincing to a pickpocket or sneak thief on vacation in the Penitentiary; and a number who have elected to be tried, legally this time, find it prudent to plead guilty and go back to stone breaking for month or two. The prospect of two or three hundred accomplished thieves being liberated through the criminal blunder of a Tammany legislator is happily avoided. The ladies and gentlemen who have been brought down to the Tombs to await a trial may possess their souls in patience, plead guilty, go back to the Island and mature their plans for the robbery of dwelling houses whose owners have gone to the seaside during the heated term. Others, again, will be out just in time to pick pockets at the watering places and "go through" the apartments of seaside hotels. We throw out these hints to show them that, although we can afford to miss them just now, there is some grown success warm in their emograms of consolation for them in the future.

at Albany-The Last Chance for Rapid

The Executive veto in the case of the Pneumatic Railroad bill was based mainly upon the ground that it interfered with the route granted by charter to the Central Underground Railroad Company. As the Vanderbilt Tunnel Railway bill was open to the same objection its friends in the Assembly have changed the first proposed route, so as to take it along a line not covered by the charter of the Central Underground, and have pushed it through the House by a vote of 90 to 20. It will, no doubt, pass the Senate at the same high pressure speed, the main profits of its supporters, we understand, depending upon its final success. If the Legislature had displayed an equal energy and directness of purpose in favor of a bill to authorize the construction of two viaduct railways along the North and East rivers by the city, we should have already had a sufficient scheme of rapid transit to meet the requirements of the population fairly under way. As this has not been done it is well to inquire whether there is any prospect during the few days of the legislative session that yet remain to secure such rapid transit as the people expect and desire.

Commodore Vanderbilt is a thorough railroad man, and can command any amount of capital he may desire to carry out a well-considered and promising project. If the city is not to build railways for the people the work cannnot be entrusted to better hands than those of Commodore Vanderbilt. Only the people will demand from him the substance and not the mere shadow of rapid transit. The present bill authorizes the construction of a tunnel road from the City Hall Park to Fifty-ninth street along the route of the Fourth avenue. and a branch across town to the Hudson River Railroad. It is, therefore, nothing more than an extension of the through railroads owned by Commodore Vanderbilt, and is not a road for the use and benefit of residents of New York. It will serve to distribute the passengers coming from the West on either of the Vanderbilt lines, and will be trains of those roads; but it will not meet in any degree worth consideration the demand for rapid city transportation. cents, and if any trains should be run on the Harlem road or the Hudson River road in connection with the tunnel line, for the accommodation of local travel, an extra amount would be collected for any distance above Fifty-ninth street. This would put the road entirely out of the reach of the laboring classes, whose interests should be studied above all others in any bona fide scheme of rapid transit. What the people really require is railroads for steam cars, running to Harlem Bridge on one side of the city, and to Kingsbridge on the other, at a rate of fare certainly not exceeding six cents for the entire distance. Such roads would pay a handsome profit either to the city or to any private corporation that might undertake their con-

struction. There is no objection to the building of city railroads by Commodore Vanderbilt, who is a practical and responsible railroad man : but if he undertakes the work at all let him give us such a railroad system as the people expect and desire. Let the bill now before the Senate be amended and enlarged so as to give the incorporator the right to construct two great viaduct roads along the east and west sides of the city, from the Battery to Westchester county, as well as his through railroad petent parties that such roads would pay a handsome profit, and Commodore Vanderbilt could command the capital to build them without delay. We have objected to the private incorporation bills that have been before the Legislature mainly on the ground that the parties seeking to secure the franchises were simply adventurers who were bent on making money out of the charters and did not intend to carry out the work. But this is not the case with Vanderbilt. He can raise the capital to build the roads, and would, no doubt, do so if he should be satisfied that they would he paying investments. We object to the passage of the present tunnel bill under the false pretence that it will supply rapid transit to the people of New York. It will do nothing of the kind. It is simply an extension of the Vanderbilt through lines, and is nothing more nor less than a job out of which the hungry legislators are hoping to make enough to cover their expenses at Albany. At the same time we are quite willing that Commodore Vanderbilt should be granted a franchise for a real city railroad, and we should be glad to hear that he had resolved to carry out the HERALD's proposition and to construct two viaduet railwaysone on the North River line and one on the East River line, from the Battery to Spuyten Duvvil Creek. We hope the Senate will amend the Assembly bill in the manner we have suggested. It is the only hope now left of securing rapid transit this year for the accommodation of the residents of the city.

The Illness of Prince Bismarck. Prince Bismarck, it is said, is again indisposed. His physicians, we are told, have inisted on his taking absolute rest: otherwise the consequences may be serious. We do not exaggerate when we say that the name of Bismarck is at the present day the greatest among living men. Primarily he is Germany's hero; but he is also the greatest of European statesmen and the world's favorite. His death would be a calamity to Germany, and it would be felt and confessed by the universal public to be a loss to mankind. Bismarck is not yet old. Born in April, 1814, he has just entered upon his fifty-ninth year. So far as years go there is no reason why his lifework should come to a close. In Germany and in Europe there is work to be done which no one can do so well as he; and it is not unreasonable to conclude that if he were now suddenly cut off the tide of history would be materially affected. There are men, however, who live much in a brief space of time, who press the work of centuries into years and the work of years into days; and such a man has been Bismarck. Within the last six years what has he not done? He has made Prussia the mistress of Germany, and he has made Germany the central and dominating power in Europe. It was much for one man to have a right to claim all

If any man ever lived years in days and days in hours, Bismarck is that man. Such work tells on the best of constitutions. There is a limit to human power and human endurance, and we are not surprised that even the iron frame and the sturdy intellect of Prince Bismarck are beginning to reveal the effects of excessive labor and excessive thought. The Prince has many enemies, as well as many friends and admirers. His death would be felt to be a godsend by not a few; but our desire is that his health may be restored, his life prolonged, and that he may yet see and enjoy the full fruition of his thought and toil.

The Influence of Our Customs Legislation in Canada-Trade Laws Versus Treaties.

The action in the lower house of the Dominion Parliament on Tuesday night, whereby it was announced that in view of the repeal of the tea and coffee duties in the United States a similar repeal would be proposed for Canada, is very significant. It demonstrates very clearly the natural union of interests which exists between Canada and the States, no matter what artificial barrier of government may be placed between them. The government which feels itself thus floated inevitably on our commercial currents, and obliged to trim its sheets with every shifting of our trade winds, must find its task of controlling the desire of its most advanced citizens to become part and parcel of our body politic one of increasing difficulty. From its union with England it gains at present merely the material benefit of customs discrimination whose value is growing less and less every year as the nearer United States markets absorb its exports more and more. With regard to its imports from England, they are of course considerable, but in the matter of dry goods France and Germany supply large quantities, and farm implements come from the United States. The moral support which England lends to Canada is the merest fraction, and it is gratifying to observe that a manlier and more American spirit has taken possession of the Canadians since England withdrew her soldiers than they exhibited before, When they assimilate their trade with ours they are taking more direct steps towards uniting with us than by any number of friendly treaties. The Reciprocity Treaty, indeed, tended much more to make the line more distinct between us, for one side or the other was always grumbling that reciprocity was a cheat and a system which favored only special interests.

Canada, as far as trade is concerned, stands now to the United States in the same regard as a limb to the body. It can no more dissociate itself from our system and live than could an amputated member. The great activity which marks our commerce is gradually giving strength to Canada, and the only thing which prevents it from feeling the full force of our trade system is the neither-fish-nor-flesh form of government which acts like a tourniquet in depressing the circulation. Its statesmen have already recognized, as last night's financial statement testifies, the subserviency of their trade to ours, and it now only remains for the Canadian people to appreciate the fact, and then resolve to have the benefits of our dash and progress without let or hindrance. This they will not be slow to learn, and the lesson, when carried into practice, means annexation.

The Summer Exodus from the Metropolis.

With the advent of the real summer weather we find a portentous list of departures of our leading citizens for Europe and the country icts The usual Babel of mov 1st of May is beginning to subside, and the groans and complaints of the annual congregation of victims of landlords and wagon drivers are fading away. But since the late extraordinary season-extraordinary in more senses than one-has given way to scorching days and nights that require a dispensation of overcoats, the thoughts of every denizen of Manhattan Island that can look his banker and his creditors fearlessly in the face are turned towards Europe or the usual American summer resorts. Every steamer bound for the Old World takes away a large number of our leading citizens, and already the hotel proprietors at our favorite watering places are preparing for the reception of an unexampled crowd of visitors. During the winter we have seen crowds at the Academy of Music when Nilsson or Parepa-Rosa sang; at Wallack's, when the accomplished manager and his talented company illustrated the bygone days in comedy; at Booth's, when Shakspeare was the guiding star of the night: at the Fifth Avenue, when French and American comedies have delighted the fashionables, and at the other theatres, when spectacle and all the minor departments of the stage found their host of admirers. Again, we must recall those magnificent receptions and balls, commencing with the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis, and culminating in the masquerade of the Liederkranz Society. Then the countless reminiscences of private receptions, grand weddings and celebrations of all kinds, made the past winter season one never to be forgotten. Now comes the time when the numerous participants in these entertainments begin to think, or have already thought, of a place to while away the welcome vacation time. Some go to Europe, and the number of visitors to the other side of the Atlantic increases every year. The principal steamship companies announce the fact that never before was there such a demand for staterooms eastward. Some go to hear and enjoy the Italian Opera season at Covent Garden and Drury Lane in London; a few go to wander over the famous battlefields of France; others to breathe fresh air at the foot of the Alps; some to revel in Russian hospitality at St. Petersburg; perhaps a crowd to find out what Vesuvius is making such a row about, and a very large number to look in at the renowned German watering The magnates of summer hotels at our

American watering places are in ecstasies at the prospects before them. Rooms have been engaged for some time past, and there is every likelihood of a brilliant display of New York fashions in the country during the summer. Newport will have its pretty little cottages full and its unequalled drives radiant with stylish equipages; Saratoga cannot fail to have crowds around its far-famed springs much for one man to have a right to claim all the glory of Sadowa. It was something grander hotels; Long Branch will luxuriate in fashion

The Vanderbilt Tunnel Railroad Bill | still to be entitled to all the glory of Sedan. | and surf bathers; Niagara will have a host of newly-married couples and appreciative gazers at the wonders of its falls; Lake Mahopac, that latest candidate for summer honors, will draw no small number of pleasure seekers from the metropolis, and the Neversink Highlands of New Jersey will be enlivened by the beaux and belles of uppertendom. Many will seek quaint, out-of-the-way places, in many cases a cottage by the sea, and not a few will submit to swelter in Cilmore's Coliseum, if the winds permit, and love their senses amid the din of psaltery, harp, cannon and loudtongued clarionet. The excdus has already commenced, and few can tell the whereabouts in a month or two of those who listened to Nilsson or Parepa-Rosa during the past season. or who will listen to Lucca and Kellogg next fall, or will, perhaps, gird up their loins for the fight in the approaching Presidential

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge Henry Sherman, of Washington, is at the

election.

Thomas C. McCreery, United States Senator elect from Kentucky, is at the Grand Central Hotel. Rev. John E. Edwards, of Richmond, Va., is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Professor Woodrow, of Chillicothe, Ohio, h arrived at the Everett House. Nathan Appleton, of Paris, a member of the bank-

ing firm of Bowles Brothers & Co., yesterday arrived at the Albemarle Hotel. General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, has quarters at the Grand Central Hotel.

The Count and Countess de Pourtales Gorgier, of France, were passengers by the steamer Ville de Paris that arrived yesterday. They have apartments at the Clarendon Hotel.

The Baron Fricks, of Germany, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Wayne McVeigh, of Harrisburg, Pa., late United

States Minister at Constantinople, is at the Brevoort

John Forsyth, of the Mobile Register, has been at the Everett House for some days, having come on to be present at the meeting held yesterday of the Democratic National Committee, of which he is a

member. Mr. Thomas Buchanan Reade, the painte poet, has, since his arrival from Italy, last week, been lying ill at the Astor House, His affliction is pleuro-pneumonia, and its strength has been enhanced by the lingering effects of the Roman fever from which he suffered in the Holy City. Last night it was stated by those in attendance on him that he was unlikely to live until this morning. The artistic career of Mr. Buchanan has been varied. He entered the profession of painting in early life, and his works are reputed to possess much of merit. Soon his literary tastes led him to verse making, and it is in this character he has become well known. The poem "Sheridan's Ride," if not his best effort, is likely to survive lonscription of a remarkable event.

A brilliant reception was given last evening in the Union League Club House in honor of Mr. Alexander Taylor, who will sail for Europe this week to become a partner in the banking house of Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London, the bankers and fiscal agents for the United States government for all foreign countries. The reception was tendered by some fifty of the best known gentlemen in social, banking and mercantile circles, as an expression of the friendship and esteem which Mr. Tayior has inspired during thirty-five years activity as a banker. The guests numbered about two thousand, prominent among whom and of the committee were Messrs. Henry G. Stebbins, E. B. Morgan, General H. H. Baxter and Messrs. Henry Clews, A. J. Drexel, Richard Irvin, Wm. B. Clerk (President of the New York Stock Exchange), John A. Stewart, W. B. Dinsmore, Reuben W. Howes, Isaac H. Bailey, Richard Schill, E. B. Wortley, Charles S. Frost, Charles S. Sanford, Arthur Leary, S. T. Hoyt, William R. Garrison, J. M. Bundy, Lawrence R. Jerome, John T. Daly, S. V. White, J. Judson Hawley, James M. Hartshorne, A. B. Stockwell, Hiram B. Crosby. The expressions of congratulations and well wishing were very general, and were gracefully acknowledged by Mr. Taylor, who will leave behind an extensive circle of friends. ment for all foreign countries. The reception

OBITUARY.

William Sanger, M. D.

and well known practitioner of the medicine in New York, died at his residence in this city yesterday, 8th Inst. Dr. Sanger was born Angust 10, 1819, at Canterbury, Conn. He removed to Wheeling, Va., in 1836, and commenced the study of medicine in 1842 with John Frissell, M. D., one of the most skilful physicians and surgeons west of the Alleghanies. He came to New York in 1844 to attend lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which institution he graduated with credit in from which institution he graduated with credit in 1847. He was appointed assistant at Bellevue Hospital, and from there was sent as the first Resident Physician to Blackwell's Island. The doctor subsequently served at Quarantine, where he nearly lose his life with ship fever, after which, to recratthis he with ship fever, after which, to recratthis health, he went as surgeon of the steamship Washington; crossed the Atlantic several times, and embraced various opportunities to visit London and Paris and the hospitals in these cities. He commenced private practice in Hoxesdale, Pa., in 1849, and married in the same year Lucy M., eldest daughter of Samuel Atkinson, a well known lawyer of Columbus, Ohio. In 1853, during a visit to New York, he was reappointed Resident Physician to Blackwell's Island, which responsible office he filled during a term of seven years with remarkable administrative ability. It was while there the city authorities requested him to investigate thoroughly and report fully the facts relating to the great "Social Evil," which came so prominently under his professional cognizance. Two years of assiduous efforts in that direction resulted in the publication of his famous book, entitled "The History of Prostitution." In December, 1860, he rasigned the office of Resident Physician on Blackwell's Island, and devoted himself to the private practice of his profession, until the last six months, when a painful filness, which resulted in his death, commenced. Modest and unobtrusive almost to a fault, Dr. Sanger nover made himself conspicuous in his profession, but as a practitioner was skifful and conscientions. The reputation which he gained was founded on real merit. He was an honest man and a patriotic citizen. A member of the Tammany Society for many years, he always took a lively interest in politics. Concerning all the great issues of the day he was firm in his convictions and plain spoken in the utterance of 1847. He was appointed assistant at Bellevue Hosber of the lammany society in many party, as always took a lively interest in politics. Concern-ing all the great issues of the day he was firm in his convictions and plain spoken in the utterance of them. His many friends have lost one from their number of the most genial and intelligent compan-

THE REFORM ASSOCIATION. Over Fifty-five Thousand Voters Em

rolled. .
The Executive Committee of the Reform Associa ion met at Mr. Ottendorfer's office, in the Staats Zeitung, yesterday afternoon. William F. Havemeyer, John H. Strahan, Myer Stern, James W. Gerard, Jr., Henry Nicoll, John H. Draper, Oswald Ottendorfer, and General Sigel were present. The following important address was adopted:—

REPORT ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK, May 8, 1872.
TO THE CHAIRMEN AND ENROLLING OPPICERS OF THE TWENTY-OR ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS OF THE CITY OF NE TO THE CHAIRMENT TWENTY-ONE ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:—
The important work of enrolling all the friends of reform has been a great success. Upward of fifty-five thousand citizens have already united with our association, pledged to vote only for honest, capable men for the various offices of our city government. In compliance with a resolution, adopted at the first meeting of our Association. You will please call a meeting of the enrolling officers of your Assembly District as soon as possible, and solicit five names of well known citizens for each Election District in your Assembly District and submit them on or before Monday next, May 13, to the Chairman of our Executive Committe, name in full-address and occupation. From the names they submitted the Executive Committee will select and appoint the

AMUSEMENTS.

An immense benefit has been designed for the cause of the sufferers of the dramatic profession by he fire at Niblo's Garden, and will take place this

The bright comédienne of the Fifth Avenue Thea-tre, Miss Fanny Davenport, took her annual benefit last night, appearing as the Baronesa di Mirac, in "Article 47," a character which she has made her own by the charming vivacity, coquetry and re-fined humor which she infusos into it. Her friends gathered in strong force, and the pleasant little dramatic boudoir fairly glistened with rich tolicts and enthusiasm.